WASHINGTON, D. C.

COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW. For the National Era. THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM:

MANUAL OF SOUTHERN SENTIMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.

Being a Compilation from the Writings of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other. whose names are consecrated in the affections of the Southern People—the Debates in the Federal and State Conventions which frame and ratified the Constitution of the United States—those which occurred in the first Congresses which sat during the Administration of General Washington—and extracts from the Debate in the Virginia Legislature in 1832; with various letters, judicial decisions, go

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA

[CONTINUED.] ELLIOT'S DEBATES-VOL. HI. North Carolina State Convention, called to ratify

the Constituion. First clause of the ninth section read.

Mr. J. McDowall wished to hear the reaso

of this restriction. Mr. Spaight answered, that there was a co test between the Northern and Southern States; that the Southern States, whose principal support depended on the labor of slaves would not consent to the desire of the Northern States to exclude the importation of slaves ab-solutely; that South Carolina and Georgia insisted on this clause, as they were now in want of hands to cultivate their lands; that in the course of twenty years they would be fully supplied; that the trade would be abolished then

might be laid on. Mr. McDowall replied, that the explanatio was just such as he expected, and by no mean satisfactory to him, and that he looked upon it

and that in the mean time some tax or duty

Mr. Iredeli. Mr. Chirman, I rise to express sentiments similar to those of the gentleman from Craven. For my part, were it practicable to put an end to the importation of slaves im ediately, it would give me the greatest please ure, for it certainly is a trade utterly inconsistent with the rights of humanity, and under which great cruelties have been exercises When the entire abolition of Slavery takes place, it will be an event which must be pleasng to every generous mind, and every frien of human nature; but we often wish for things which are not attainable. It was the wish of a great majority of the Convention to put ar end to the trade immediately, but the States of South Carolina and Georgia would not agree Consider, then, what would be the difference between our present situation, in this respect, if we do not agree to the Constitution and what it will be if we do agree to it. If w do not agree to it, do we remedy the evil? No, sir, we do not; for if the Constitution be not adopted, it will be in the power of every State to continue it forever. They may or may no abolish it, at their discretion. But if we adopt the Constitution, the trade must cease after twenty years, if Congress declare so, whether particular States please so or not. Surely then, we gain by it. This was the utmost tha could be obtained. I heartily wish more could have been done. But as it is, this Government is nobly distinguished above others by that ver provision. Where is there another country is which such a restriction prevails? We, there fore, sir, set an example of humanity, by providing for the abolition of this inhuman traffi though at a distant period. I hope, therefore that this part of the Constitution will not b condemned, because it has not stipulated for

what was impracticable to obtain.

Mr. Spaight further explained the claus that the limitation of this trade to the term o twenty years, was a compromise between the Eastern States and the Southern States, South Carolina and Georgia wished to extend the term; the Eastern States insisted on the entire abolition of trade. That the State of North Carolina had not thought proper to pass any law prohibiting the importation of slaves, and therefore its delegation in the Convention did not think themselves authorized to contend for an immediate prohibition of it.

that the States of Georgia and South Carolina had lost a great many slaves during the war, and that they wished to supply the loss. Mr. Galloway. Mr. Chairman, the expla

nation given to this clause does not satisfy my mind. I wish to see this abominable trade pu an end to. But in case it be thought prope to continue this abominable traffic for twent years, yet I do not wish to see the tax on th importation extended to all persons whatsoever. Our situation is different from the people to the North. We want citizens; they do not. Instead of laying a tax, we ought to give a bounty to encourage foreigners to come among us. With respect to the abolition of Slavery. it requires the utmost consideration. The property of the Southern States consists princ pally of slaves. If they mean to do away Sla very altogether, this property will be destroyed I apprehend it means to bring forward manu enission. If we must manumit our slaves, who country shall we send them to? It is impossible to be happy, if, after manumission, the

are to stay among us.

Mr. Iredell. Mr. Chairman, the worthy gentleman, I believe, has misunderstood the clause, which runs in the following words "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 4808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person." Now. sir, observe that the Eastern States, who long ago have abolished Slavery, did not approve of the expression, slaves; they therefore used another that answered the same purpose. The mmittee will observe the distinction between the two words, migration and importation. Th first part of the clause will extend to persons who come into the country as free people, or are brought as slaves; but the last part extends to slaves only. The word migration refers to free persons; but the word importation refers to slaves, because free people cannot be said to be imported. The tax, therefore, is only to be laid on slaves, who are imported, and not on free persons, who migrate. I further beg leave tree persons, who migrate. I further beg leave to say, that the gentleman is mistaken in another thing. He seems to say that this extends to the abolition of Slavery. Is there anything in this Constitution which says that Congress shall have it in their power to abolish the slavery of those slaves who are now in the country? Is it not the plain meaning of it, that after twenty years they may prevent the future importation of slaves? It does not extend to those now in the country. There is another circumstance to be observed. There is no authority vested in Congress to restrain the States. thority vested in Congress to restrain the States, in the interval of twenty years, from doing what they please. If they wish to inhibit such importation, they may do so. Our next Assembly may put an entire end to the importation of slaves.—Pages, 96, 97, 98.

Article fourth. The first section, and two

first clauses of the second section, read without

The last clause read.

Mr. Iredell begged leave to explain the rea Mr. Iredell begged leave to explain the rea-son of this clause. In some of the Northern States they have emancipated all their slaves. If any of our slaves, said he, go there, and re-main there a certain time, they would, by the present laws, be entitled to their freedom, so that their masters could not get them again. This would be extremely prejudicial to the in-habitants of the Southern States, and, to pre-vent it, this clause is inserted in the Constitu-tion. Though the word slave be not mentioned

vent it, this clause is inserted in the Constitu-tion. Though the word slave be not mentioned, this is the meaning of it. The Northern dele-gates, owing to their particular scruples on the subject of Slavery, did not choose the word slave to be mentioned.—Page 157.

Mr. Iredell. It is, however, to be observed, that the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article are projected from gates, owing to their particular scruples on the subject of Slavery, did not choose the word slave to be mentioned.—Page 157.

Mr. Iredell. It is, however, to be observed that the first article are protected from any alteration till the year 1808; and in order that no consolidation should take place, it is provided that no State shall, by any amendment or alteration, be ever deprived of an equal suffrage in the Senate, without its own consent. The two first prohibitions are with respect to the census, according to which direct taxes are imposed, and with respect to the importation of slaves. As to the first, it must be observed that there is a material difference between the Northern and Southern States. The Northern States have been much longer settled and are much fuller of people than the Southern, but have not land in equal proportion, nor scarcely any slaves. The subject of this article was regulated with great difficulty, and by a spirit

of concession which it would not be prudent to disturb for a good many years. In twenty years there will probably be a great alteration, and then the subject may be reconsidered with less difficulty and greater coolness. In the mean time, the compromise was upon the best footing that could be obtained. A compromise likewise took place in regard to the importa-tion of slaves. It is probable that all the members reprobated this inhuman traffic, but those of South Carolina and Georgia would not con sent to an immediate prohibition of it; one reason of which was, that during the last war they lost a vast number of negroes, which loss they wish to supply. In the mean time it is left to the States to admit or prohibit the im-portation, and Congress may impose a limited luty upon it .- Page 158.

Debates in the Pennsylvania State Conventio called to ratify the Constitution. Mr. Wilson. Much fault has been found with the mode of expression used in the first clause of the ninth section of the first article. I believe I can assign a reason why that mode of expression was used, and why the term slave was not admitted in this Constitution. And as to the manner of laying taxes, this is not the first time that the subject has come into tures of the several States. The gentleman [Mr. Findley] will recollect that in the present Congress the quota of the Federal debt and general expenses was to be in proportion to the value of land, and other enumerated property, within the States. After trying this for a numper of years, it was found, on all hands, to be mode that could not be carried into execution. Congress was satisfied of this, and in the year 1783 recommended, in conformity with the powers they possessed under the articles of Confederation, that the quota should be according to the number of free people, including those bound to servitude, and excluding Indians not taxed. These were the expressions used in 1783, and the fate of this recommendation was similar to all their other resolutions. It was not carried into effect, but it was adopted by no fewer than eleven out of thirteen States and it cannot be but matter of surprise to hear gentlemen, who agreed to this very mode of xpression at that time, come forward and state it as an objection on the present occasion. It was natural, sir, for the late Convention to adopt the mode after it had been agreed to by eleven States, and to use the expression which they found had been received as unexceptionable before. With respect to the clause re able before. With respect to the clause re-stricting Congress from prohibiting the migra-tion or importation of such persons as any of th States now existing shall think proper to admit prior to the year 1808, the honorable gentleman says that this clause is not only dark, but intended to grant to Congress, for that time, the power to admit the importation of slaves. No such thing was intended; but I will tell you what was done-and it gives me high pleasure that so much was done. the present Confederation, the States may admit the importation of slaves as long as they please; but by this article, after the year 1808 the Congress will have power to prohibit such importation, notwithstanding the disposition of any State to the contrary. I consider this as laying the foundation for banishing Slavery out of this country; and though the period is more distant than I could wish, yet it will produce the same kind, gradual change which was pur-sued in Pennsylvania. It is with much satis faction I view this power in the General Government, whereby they may lay an interdic-tion on this reproachful trade; but an immedi-ate advantage is also obtained, for a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. And this, sir, operates as a partial prohibition. It was all that could be obtained—I am sorry it was no more: but from this, I think there i e noint prohibit the introduction of white people from

reason to hope that yet a few years, and it will be prohibited altogether; and in the mean time the new States which are to be formed will be under the control of Congress in this particu lar, and slaves will never be introduced amongs them. The gentleman says that it is unfortu Europe, as this tax may deter them from coming amongst us. A little impartiality and attention will discover the care that the Conven-tion took in selecting their language. The words are: The migration or importation of such persons, &c., shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation. It is observable here, that the term migration is dropped when a tax or duty is mentioned, that Congress have power to impose the tax

only on those imported .- Pages 250, 251. Debates in the South Carolina State Convention called to ratify the Constitution.

General Pinckney. The numbers in the dif-ferent States, according to the most accurate accounts we could obtain, were—
In New Hampshire, 102,000; Massachusetts, 360,000; Rhode Island. 58,000; Connecticut, 202,000; New York, 238,000; New Jersey, 138,000; Pennsylvania, 360,000; Delaware, 37,000; Maryland, (including three-fifths of 80,000 negroes.) 218,000; Virginia, (including three-fifths of 280,000 negroes.) 420,000; North Carolins, (including three-fifths of 60,000 ne-groes,) 200,000; South Carolina, (including three fifths of 80,000 negroes,) 150,000; Georgia (including three fifths of 20,000 negroes

sist of sixty-five members; South Carolina will send five of them. Each State has the same representation in the Senate that she has a der the new Constitution, a thirtieth share in the Government, which is the proportion she has under the old Confederation; and when i is considered that the Eastern States are full of men, and that we must necessarily increase rapidly to the southward and southwestward, he did not think that the Southern States will have an inadequate share in the representation.

The honorable gentleman alleges that the Southern States are weak. I sincerely agree with him; we are so weak that, by ourselves, we could not form a union strong the strength of the characteristics. enough for the purpose of effectually protecting each other. Without union with the other States, South Carolina must soon fall. Is there States, South Carolina must soon fail. Is there any one among us so much a Quixote as to suppose that this State could long maintain her independence if she stood alone, or was only connected with the Southern States? I scancely believe there is. Let an invading Power send a naval force into the Chesapeake, to keep Virginia in alarm, and attack South Carolina with such a payal and military force as Sir with such a naval and military force as Sir Henry Clinton brought here in 1780, and, though they might not soon conquer us, they would certainly do us an infinite deal of mis-chief; and if they considerably increased their numbers, we should probably fall. As, from the nature of our climate and the fewness of our inhabitants, we are undoubtedly weak, should we not endeavor to form a close union with the Eastern States, who are strong? And ought we not to endeavor to increase that species of vice to us, both in peace and war? I mean their navy. We certainly ought; and by doing this, we render it their peculiar interest to af-ford us every assistance in their power, as every wound that we receive will eventually affect them. Reflect, for a moment, on the sit-uation of the Eastern States—their country full uation of the Eastern States—their country full of inhabitants, and so impracticable to an invading enemy by their numberless stone walls, and a variety of other circumstances, that they can be under no apprehension of danger from an attack. They can enjoy their independence without our assistance. If our Government is to be founded on equal compact, what inducement can they possibly have to be united with us, if we do not grant them some privileges with regard to their shipping? Or, supposing they were to unite with us without having these privileges—can we flatter ourselves that such a

our freedom, we should let them, in some measure, partake of our prosperity. The General then said he would make a few observations on the objections which the gentleman had thrown out on the restrictions that might be laid on the African trade after the year 1808. On this point your delegates had to contend with the religious and political prejudices of the Eastern and Middle States, and with the interested and inconsistent opinion of Virginia, who was warm-

ly opposed to our importing more slaves. I am of the same opinion now as I was two years ago, when I used the expressions the gentleman has quoted, that while there remained one acre of swamp land uncleared, of South Carolina, I would raise my voice against restricting the importation of negroes. I am as thoroughly convinced as that gentleman is, that the na-ture of our climate, and the flat, swampy situation of our country, obliges us to cultivate our lands with negroes, and that, without them, South Carolina would soon be a desert waste. You have so frequently heard my sentiments on this subject, that I need not now repeat them. It was alleged by some of the members who opposed an unlimited importation, that creased the weakness of any State who admitted them; that they were a dangerous species of property, which an invading enemy could easily turn against ourselves and the neighboring States; and that as we were allowed a representation for them in the House of Representatives, our influence in Govern-ment would be increased in proportion as we were less able to defend ourselves. "Show some period," said the members from the Eastern States, "when it may be in our power to put a stop, if we please, to the importation of this weakness, and we will endeavor, for your convenience, to restrain the religious and po litical prejudices of our people on this subject."
The Middle States and Virginia made us no such proposition; they were for an immediate and total prohibition. We endeavored to obviate the objections that were made, in the best manner we could and assigned reasons for our insisting on the importation, which there is no occasion to repeat, as they must occur to every gentleman in the house. A committee of the States was appointed, in order to accommodate this matter; and, after a great deal of difficulty, it was settled on the footing recited in the Con

[PROM PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE-BY PERMISSION.] GENERAL OGLE-A CHARACTER

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BY DR. WILLIAM ELDER, OF PHILADELPHIA.

[CONCLUDED.] "Now. I have a few words to say that don't wan't you to forget. Turnpikes, canals, and railroads must be made, whether they run in front of your cabin doors or not. These mountains must be tunnelled; those valleys must be paved-must be, and will be. So, don't let any of those miserables, who sometimes get themselves into your Legislature, set you against the necessity which is upon you-making fools of you, and scoundrels of themselves, by pretending that they will lighten your taxes and reduce the State debt. It is your opposition that will make your taxes heavier, and still will not prevent the inevitable march of public improvement. Support an enlightened system of public works, and choose honest and capable representatives - choose gentlemen, and give the snobs the cut direct. In the compromises and accommodations of conflicting policies, which must take place at the sent of Government, nothing will save a man but sound instincts and high personal qualities. For rough roads take a sure-footed nag, though he be a little headstrong and hard in the mouth. I never prophesied unto you smooth things: I never daubed you with untempered mortar; and I never betrayed your

"Finally, until every man is as wise as his neighbor, and as good as he ought-to be, you must be governed by the majority, and that necessity will divide you into parties—two par-ties, mind ye; or one, and a parcel of frag-ments. Now, the greatest of these will have the power in its hands, of course. you mend it, when it goes wrong? By drawing off into as many little squads as there may happen to be differences of opinion among you? This will only strengthen the party that you are trying to control. The mountain springs refresh the lakes by flowing into them, not by running off into a multitude of puddles, to stagnate in the sun! Parties must be built upon general views and broad policies. Organize as you may upon transient and trivial contingencies, it is all fuss and foolery. A party with anything positive in it will outlive its own abuses and your grumbling; or if the real majority of the nation is too corrupt to purify itself, it will not be improved by changing its channel. The judgmant day divides the world into two classes only, one right and one wrong. you mend it, when it goes wrong? By drawinto two classes only, one right and one wrong. Do you think you can make a better or more accurate division? My dear fellow-citizens, don't be caught starting aside after every vagabond fancy that inspired idiots can scare up Within the proper party of truth and progress will be found all the available means of reform that political agencies can ever effect. Jonah would not destroy Ningveh for its corruption, and sheltered his indignant head under a gourd and sheltered his indignant head under a gourd that grew up in a single night, and of course perished in a night; whereupon he wished himself dead, and fainted outright. Better bear your small per centage of your neighbors' sins and blunders till they are cured, than curse the world and quit in a passion. It is good enough for you to do your duty in, and too good to be condemned as long as it is getting

good to be condemned as long as it is getting better.

"I'm done; for I don't jump off the stage or stump, like the pony in a travelling menagerie, through a blazing hoop; and I wouldn't whine a dying doxology to my speech, if I knew that it was the last that I should ever make to you in the flesh. I will speak to you from my grays. My voice will echo from these hills as long as the truth of my life is of any use to you, and you are worthy of it. Wherever I am—here among you, or there above you—I'll be doing my duty and minding my own business—go home, and mind yours."

Saints and savages are much more simple

Saints and savages are much more simple compositions than the pivot men of practical affairs; even the heroes and enthusiasts of most frequent occurrence in history are easily comprehended, for they are orderly and conistent in their movements, under the pressure of their singleness of impulse and steady con-centrativeness of drift. A man governed by one monopolist passion, and devoted to one absorbing object, works in his vocation like a machine, and is no more a wonder or a puzzle than fire or water in their grandest styles of operation; but those complex and intricate combinations of manhood whose elements are remarkable at once for their energy and divellent tendencies, like the multiform ingredients of vegetable and animal organisms, are as difficult of analysis as of integral activity and consistency. The faculties of such a man as General Ogle, each strong enough in its natural force, and all sufficiently varied and numerical to forcish a descent property of the results of the res ous to furnish a dozen monomaniacs with ex-travagance, or a dozen heroes with inspiration, present a most difficult subject for speculation; and when kept in constant effervescence by an active life in a rude society, afford a mixture of results not easily reconciled. He is not to be measured by the standard of common lives, amples for ordinary men's conduct. Things conformable and manageable enough in him would be monstrous in men of more partial make, and with less balancing energy. Even by a critical emergency often ran beyond its proper limits, and overleaped the boundaries of rule; so that nothing less than the reaction of his own great reserve forces might restore him to rectitude and order. At high tides in the to rectitude and order. At high tides in the current, in more than one instance, one or another of the provisions of the decalogue was temporarily submerged; and the trespasses of the patriarchs and prophets got an occasional rehearsal in the excesses and misadventures of his life. And in the end, when age and circumstances conspired against him—when his natural strength abated, and his surroundings fell into general dislocation—his instincts and appetites, like the chemical forces which come into play as the vital energies decline, assumed the government; the strength of his nobler nature failed, and his sun set under a cloud of darkness.

wheel broken at the cistern," he turned, by a sad necessity of such natures, to the delights of those passions whose indulgence remained possible after his nobler faculties had lost their ceasions and the power of exclusive occupa

The change was as rapid as it was terrible The change was as rapid as it was terrible. I had seen him in the glory of his strength. I was a boy, indeed, and could not fully comprehend or estimate him; but a whole man is never wholly misunderstood, even by the least capable observer; and if the impression was somewhat confused and indefinite, it was, nevertheless, grand and inspiring. He was a gentleman of the olden time; one of those demi-gods of the pioneer period of society, that seem compounded of the savage and civilized epochs which they unite. He had outlived the fabulous era to which he appropriately belonged, and was as ill assorted to the new times as the whole hero race of our idolatry would be, if we hole hero race of our idolatry would be, if we had their personal presence now instead of their consecrated memories.

A ruined tower is picturesque, for it had no sacredness; but a temple in decay is humilia-

ting. It is the tomb of a god, a wreck of a re ligion, a worship in dishonor. When I met this man again, after some years of absence from my mountain home, with my earliest apprehensions of him sharpened and heightened by the dis-tance and difference of the common-place plati-tudes of fashionable life, and graced by those touchings of the imagination which adorn our ideals, and accommodate the object to the hom-age which we must give somewhere, to keep our faith alive and our souls in tone—when I met him again, bowed with years, in a sadly disor-dered dress, with a dimmed eye, unsteady limbs, untoned features, and nothing of himself left but his noble form of head and that erect hair, standing like a monument of the dilapidated man, I felt the contact like a blow. My habitual reverence groped for its object in that chaos like a child in a darkened chamber seeking for its father. Standing over his grave, I could have recognised him. I could have found him all alive again in every street; and on my play-grounds, his presence would have answered to my apprehension, wherever I turned, if only he had not been there—there as he was. I could I think, have borne the shock of all natural change. The even rush of years would have left some noble traces to adorn the ruin; a second childhood would have preserved some sym metry in decay; but—he remembered me and had forgotten himself! Like the chieftan of a clan, he was naturally a foster-father to the children of his early friends. This, too, was extinguished. He had lost the habit of that respect, the consciousness of its mutual claims, and the sympathies and demeanor of the rela-

Why does the church pray for deliverance from sudden death! The battle-field is the fit test death-bed of the soldier. When "it is fin ished." let the strong struggler give up the ghost, that the body may not become the grave of the soul, nor the holy ones see their own cor-

Refore this strong man became incapable of active, useful life, his relations to it were di-vorced, and his great energies were left to prey ipon themselves. He was not born to rust, b to wear out; and when society refused his services and repelled his participation, the appetites, which had been suspended and controlled by a half century of intense engagement in by a half century of intense engagement in worthy offices, resumed their importunities; the vices of youth displaced the proper dignities of age, and the offended witnesses of his fall lost their confidence in human virtue by the shock-ing exhibition of its weakness.

I did not reproach him for his infirmity. It was not his fault, but the fault of a wretched

meagreness and meanness of conditions which could not hold such a mind and heart to their highest uses and noblest capabilities to the end. I date his death at the period of his discharge from pul·lic duty; there justice sets up his mon-ument, and its broad shadow covers all that lies

THE NEGRO EXODUS .- In consequence of the rigid enforcement of the 18th article of the new Constitution of Indiana, the black population of that State are leaving in hundreds for quarters in the Eastern States. The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 5th ult, says:

"We scarcely pass along the landing in thes long June days, without observing one or more negro families, with their household 'plunder,' recently landed from some of the lower river or Madison steamers. Becoming a little curious with regard to this new feature in African movements, we made inquiry, and found that they were moving from Indiana in consequence of the severe enactments of the Legislature, en-forcing the 18th article of the new Constitution forcing the 18th article of the new Constitution of that State. All persons whose mothers are unable to prove the possession of a greater proportion than one-sixteenth of European blood, and who came into Hoosierdom since November 1, 1851, are forced to take up their beds—if they have any—and walk. All negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, octageroons, duodecaroons, etc., who can prove a residence in the State prior to November 1, 1851, are allowed to remain under certain conditions, and by registering their names with the county clerk. Any person who employs a negro, who is in the State contrary to the new law, is liable to a fine of mot less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

YATES, SHERIFF OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—We are gratified to learn, from an entirely reliable source, that the British Government has had the good sense and the good feeling to order the discontinuance of this case, instituted by the British consul in this city, Mr. Mathew, to try the constitutionality and validity of our police law in relation to free colored seamen, cooks, and stewards, coming from a sister or foreign State, into the ports of South Barolina. The case had reached the stage of an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the verdict of a jury, sustaining the constitutionality of the law, under a charge of his honor, Judge Gilchrist, to that effect. We had, some time since, learned, on Senatorial au-ATES, SHERIFF OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT .some time since, learned, on Senatorial au-thority, that Mr. Crampton, the British Min-ister at Washington, had intimated that Mr. thority, that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, had intimated that Mr. Mathew was proceeding against the wishes, or without the sanction of the British Government. This is now fully confirmed, as we learn that the instructions to withdraw the suit emanate from, or have been transmitted through, Mr. Crampton. We hail this pacific, friendly, and considerate course, on the part of Great Britain, as an augury of good; and, as an example, it ought not to be lost on the part of our Northern and Western sister States. If Great Britain, in all the majesty of her power, and in all her Anti-Slavery feeling, yields to the necessity of our police law, surely our sister States should not be behind her, either in justice or comity. On the other hand, this wise and friendly step of the British Government should react on ourselves, and induce us so to modify the existing law, as to render it less offensive to foreigners, and to substitute a kind of curfew, or some other system, for the present unwise and impolitic one. Colored cooks, stewards, and seamen, are now locked up in jail as soon as they arrive in our city, until the vessels in which they came are ready for sea; and in the mean time, malcontent with supposed ill-treatment, they are allowed to hold intercourse with our slaves, left in jail for sale, or committed there for crime. The impolicy of the law is patent on its face, and needs no argument to show it. Let us then yield, in our turn, and, as well for our own good, as in courtesy to other States and Nations, substitute a curfew, or some other system, for the present plan of personal incarceration, without crime. Let it be made a law, either that, after the ringing of the curfew, (i. e. of our first night bell,) or at any other time, no free colored cook, steward, or seanian, shall be on shore, without a permit, specifying its object, from either the master or first mate of his versel, or from the mayor or any alderman.—Charleston Courier.

fell into general dislocation—his instincts and appetites, like the chemical forces which come into play as the vital energies decline, assumed the government; the strength of his mobler nature failed, and his sun set under a cloud of darkness.

At seventy-five years of age the coarse excitement and wild illusions of inebriety replaced the healthy activities which had been the very wine of life in his better days. The busiest cocupation, the most perilous risks, the heaviest responsibilities of his eventful experience, had never quite satisfied his great necessities; and

now, that the aching vacancy of leisure and enforced inaction had come before "the silver cord was loosed, or the golden bowl was broken, or the pitcher had broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern," he turned, by a are becoming thoughtful and beginning to cal culate its value.—Commonwealth.

BUELL & BLANCHARD, WASHINGTON, D. C. have now ready for delivery MANUEL PEREIRA:

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The above work is a delineation of the scenes and incidents connected with the imprisonment, in 1852, of Manuel Pereira, steward of the British brig Janson, in the jail of Charleston, S. C.

The following notice of this work is copied from the National Era of February 17:

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